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WITHIN DOOR CRIMES.

1. *One Presidential Term.*
2. *Act of National Currency.*
3. *An action to sustain Judiciary.*
4. *The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sale of the Public Lands.*
5. *An Economical Expenditure of the Public Funds.*
6. *Non-interference of Office-holders at Elections.*

POETRY.

For the Sucker.

A contribution between Uncle Sam and James L. Polk.

BY BILL SUCKER.

Uncle Sam.

Stand up Jimmy Polk, and pray how do you do,
And tell me what we will have now with you,
You tell us you'd like to be President soon,
An honor we intend for Kentucky's Old coon.

Polk.

Why yes, Uncle Sam I should be pleasing to me
To sit on the seat of his "Excellency."
And then Uncle Sam I'm no half-hearted man,
All that—save for Jackson and always for Van.

Uncle Sam.

This my man Jimmy is probably true,
Yet not the least recommendation for you,
We've reason to know what your pure democracy is
In regard to the Tariff and Subtreasury.

Polk.

Well Uncle Sam, I dont think you should pry,
Between relatives will your doubts satisfy
So I hope you're very well pleased with your man,
I will do with him and so voted for Van.*

Uncle Sam.

Jackson is housed at the hermitage now,
And Van is perfect pulled at the Kinderhook mare now,
So please you to be sit up good & so frank
To give us your ideas on a national bank.

Polk.

The fabric to a fall and Jackson had no right,
He wrote it, and spoke it, and published and said it,
For I'm sure I never was a qualifying man,
I was honored by Jackson, as well as by Van.*

Uncle Sam.

Very well my man Jimmy, and now we would know,
Your honesty upon upon the veto,
And then would like to know if you're anti-tariff
To our little sister Republic of Texas.*

Polk.

I am sure you have sadly mistaken me dirty,
I never said an and to that I will swear
I never did quibble both this nor both
that,
But tell'n what Andrew and voted for Mat.*

Uncle Sam.

One thing must be said to your votes remark,
That is in regard to the public domain,
So give us your views without quibble or
cant quickly we'll wind up this sociable
chat.

Polk.

I say now to all I never said any such thing,
Be good enough straight on John Hardin
bring,
I assure you honestly that I am not the
man,
For I think close to Jackson and closer to
Van.*

Uncle Sam.

Enough sir now for we did not expect you,
And sir, know you we cannot elect you,
We wish to hold chat with Old Henry to
night,
So go with those hosts and be out of our
sight.*

Polk.

But surely hind sir, you want east me aside,
You wont have the face to despise and deride,
Without a new hearing, the often tried man
Who truly supported both Jackson and
Van.*

Uncle Sam.

To please you, Master Polk, we'll hear you once more,
Though not till the pressure of business is o'er,
And as for the time, I hookyfemember,
We'll never spare day 'bout the first of
November.*

VOLUME 3.] FITZFIELD, PIKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS: THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1844. [NUMBER 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Sucker.

ILLINOIS

Her peculiarities, prospects, productions, capabilities, intelligence, health, &c. &c.

In a Geographical point of view the State of Illinois has many peculiarities, she is the most level State in the Union next to Louisiana or Delaware, and possesses great advantages over many of the other Western Territories, her principal peculiarities consist in her immense tracts of prairie and her great advantages for inland navigation.

This State has near four thousand miles of navigable waters on its different sides. On the East she is washed by the Wabash and Lake Michigan, South by the Ohio, while the "Father of Waters" the great Mississippi lies along her entire length on the West, the various boatable streams which traverse her interior afford an easy access to market at all seasons. Soon also will the canal be completed uniting the Illinois (and consequently the Mississippi) with the Lakes joined with these advantages the fertility of her soil is unequaled and her climate mild and healthy.

With an area of 50,000 square miles and nearly 40 million acres and possessing such advantages it is not surprising that she has made rapid strides in intelligence, wealth and population. In ten years from 1830 to '40 she increased in population 282,000. The tide of emigration to this State has been somewhat checked owing to her financial embarrassments which we hope will soon cease to retard enterprising people from taking up their abode with us. Her financial condition has very much improved and her debt greatly reduced during the past years, soon will she be free and clear and then like a youth who has "sown his wild oats" and swept of his filthy she will learn to do so no more. The soil of Illinois is adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, Hemp, Tobacco & Cotton, much Hemp and Tobacco have been raised within two or three years, though corn seems to have been the grand staple, showing that the raising of swine has been the most productive part of Agriculture. This State is admirably adapted to raising of cattle and wool growing, it is undeniably predicted that the day is not far distant when wool will be as much an article of export as Wheat or Pork. Sheep can be kept cheaper and do better than at the East. Lambs are more healthy and fat quicker. A Chicago paper says:—

"Much has been said about the vast amount of unimproved water in the west. But only improve beyond our immediate wants—why exact large contributories when there is no supply of the raw material? Let our prairies once be covered with sheep and fenced into private pastures, each man competing with his neighbor in the amount and fineness of his wool, and our country will become the rich centre of the world, and rich manufactories will skirt every water-fall capable of improvement."

Illinois also possesses within her limits three valuable minerals and abundance of Iron, viz, *Lead*, coal and salt.

Slow as a State with advantages surpassing this. Slow as a more enterprising population who have put forth new energies and shown new strength in striving to shake off the debt which like an incubus was weighing them down and bid fair to prostrate and paralyze all their efforts. Already have we two colleges in our State and numerous public schools.

Of our Representatives we have just reason to be proud, they have shown that there is talent in the *West*. We would say to the Planter, the Wool Grower, the Mechanic, the Manufacturer, the Professor of Law, Medicine, or Divinity, if you would enjoy the finest country the sun shines on, Emigrate! and Emigrate quickly, for even now it is not coming fill up rapidly. This spring has brought many new-comers and some old defaulters amongst us, This county lying most beautifully and centrally between the Mississippi and Illinois river is getting fast, as an old hunter would say, the other day "a prairie is fencing so fast that the dogs have not room to bark." More building is going on in our village than for two years previous and not a house to *rent* in town,—but you "fear for your health" your health! a groundless fear. If there was a more lovely spot off from the rivers and the bottom lands, they would be healthy enough. This country has been emphatically styled the land of the invalid—a paradise of health." Read the following extract from a medical journal, and learn if you cannot here enjoy that rich blessing—health, which receives at once honors, are of little avail—and then bless God for the Prairies.—

"Physicians, who have had ample opportunity of observation, express that the climate of the interior of Illinois, is peculiarly favorable to persons labouring under diseases of the lungs. At Hillsboro', a large and flourishing town, in the centre of a county, a case of pulmonary consumption is said, has never occurred in the place or neighborhood in five years, with one single exception, and it was introduced in that locality by a physician, whose lungs were exceedingly irritable, and who had several times raised blood alarmingly, as soon as that he has been restored to complete health by a residence among decidedly diseased state of the lungs—especially those of a consumptive habit, on her here in New England, or within the ravishing influence of the cold north-east winds, often find themselves relieved from the irritation, which produces that dry and racking pains, which forbode a fearful tendency if not speedily restored, by a residence in some genial climate of that State.' Hisingly taking up a residence on the most beautiful lands in the world, accessible by water, stages and railroads, at all times and seasons, where sanitary measures, next to the consumptive, who would not astonish themselves of the happy remedy?"

P. S. Perhaps some of your readers will think this a strange time to praise the West, after such a rain as was never before experienced in the memory of man, but this occurs only once, in a dozen years, but all we have to say is "fine weather for young ducks."

M.

How to choose a Husband.—Girls, when you see a young man who would take a wife for the value of herself, for the beauties of her mind and the purity of her heart and not for the display of dress, that you will make a good husband; for his affection will never lessen, and years will serve to strengthen his attachment, opening new foundations in the heart, which shall sweetly murmur on the ocean of happiness.

Or when you see a young man who is tender and affectionate, and endowed with intellect no matter what his circumstances in life may be, he will make a good husband, that man can, girls, for he will make a good husband.

[*Selected.*

Unexpected Information.—The other day, while a monster was hearing a boy recite his lesson, the following passage occurred: "The wages of sin is death." The monitor, willing to get "wages" out by dedoing asked—"What does your father get on Saturday night?" The boy answered, "*He gets drunk.*"

Recollections of Fairlie.

The Hebrew has been called the denizen of nature, with equal propriety may she be termed the denizen of history. She draws much of her sublimest inspiration from the instructive record of God's dealings with his people. Even the Psalms are full of the finest imagery gathered from historical events and the prophetic poetry is by far the most copious in its sublime and beautiful allusions. The history of the Hebrews in its spirit is all poetry, their poetry is almost a history, both of the past and the future. It was the pride of the Hebrews as well as a duty, to have the law and the testimony inscribed upon his heart. A Jew, well instructed, could almost repeat the contents of the sacred books from memory.—On their study the utmost expenditure of wealth and labor was lavished. They were copied with the richest penmanship they were carried in jewels: they were deposited in golden arks. How striking was the last charge of Moses to the people,—"And this shall teach them diligently unto thy children, when thou liest down, and when thou sittest up—thou shalt write it upon thy son, upon every gate—upon thy doorposts in Egypt, and the Lord brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand."

Powerful indeed must have been the influence of such familiarity with those sublime compositions! The sublimest frequency with which their every language with which their every thought is clothed in the sacred poets, show with what prevailing power they dwelt in the poetical imagination. How could it be otherwise? Almost every rite in the ceremonial of the Hebrews was founded upon or in some way connected with the most important and most natural impressions. Almost every spot in the land of the Israelites was connected with the history of those glorious events. Their every journey the whole Jewish multitude went up to the tabernacle or to Jerusalem at the festivals. But they pass through the valley of Hebron? There lay the bones of the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Did they stand on the plains of Jericho? Joshua's camp has erected an altar to Jehovah, and entertained the angels. Did they visit the borders of the Dead Sea?—Its struggling waves overwhelmed the cities of the plain, and they traced the ruins of the fire-storm from heaven. If they looked towards Nebo, it was the mysterious burial place of Moses. If they passed near Gilgal, there the sun and moon stood still at the command of Joshua. If they rode the mountains of Gilboa, the glory of Israel was slain upon their high places. Sach thrilling recollections must have had their influence upon the people, besides being often mingled in the memory with some vivid burst of poetry. An event, like that of the passage of the Red Sea, must be narrated in a song such as that of Moses, was a treasure in the annals of the nation, whose worth in the formation of the national spirit we cannot adequately appreciate. Nor can we conceive the depth of emotion, which must have dilated the frame of a devout Jewish patriot, every time he remembered that sublime composition.—Albion.

Power Profit.—A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause he found that those posts that were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they grew, were sound—those that were set as they grew were rotted off. This fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

Astonishing Accuracy of the Bible.—An astonishing feature of the word of God is found in counting the time at which its compositions were written, and the multitude of the topics to which it alludes, there is not one physical error—and one solitary one, but one assertion or allusion disproved by the progress of modern science. None of those mistakes which the science of each succeeding age discovered in the books preceding; above all, none of those absurdities which modern astronomy indicates in such great numbers in the writings of the ancients—in their sacred codes—in their philosophy, and even in the first pages of the Fathers of the Church—not one of these errors is to be found in any of the sacred books. Nothing there will ever contradict that which, after so many ages, the investigation of the learne' world have been able to reveal to us on the state of our globe, or that of the heavens. Persons with care our Scriptures from one end to the other, to find there such spots, whilst you apply yourselves to this examination, remember that it is a book which speaks of every thing; which describes her natures—which recites its creation—which tells us of the waters, of the atmosphere, of the mountains of the animals, and of the plants.—It is a book which teaches us the first revolutions of the world, and which also foretells its last.

It recounts them in the circumstantial language of history; it exists them in the sublimest terms of poetry, and it shouts them in the clarion of glowing song. It is a book which is full of Oriental rapture, exclamation, variety and boldness. It is a book which speaks of the heavenly and invisible world, whilst it also speaks of earth & things visible. It is a book which nearly fifty writers of every condition, and living through a course of fifteen hundred years, have concurred to make. It is a book which was written in the centre of Asia, in the sands of Arabia, in the deserts of Judea, in the court of the temple of the Jews, in the music schools of the prophets of Bethel and Jerico, in the sumptuous palaces of Babylon, and the delicious banks of Chebar, and finally, in the centre of the western civilization—in the midst of the Jews and of their ignorance, in the midst of polished Greece, and even in the bosom of ghoulhesism and its sad philosophy. It's a book whose first writer had been forty years a pupil of the magicians of Egypt—who had seen the sun, the stars, and elements were endowed with intelligence, received the elements, and governed the world by a supernatural power. It is a book whose first writer preceded, by more than nine hundred years, the most ancient philosophers of modern Greece and Asia—the Thalesses and the Pythagreases, the Zalucuses, and Xenophons, and Confuciuses.—It is a book which explains its assertions even to the hierarchies of angels—even to the most distant epochs of the future and the glorious scenes of the last day. Well—could a book among its fifty authors—search among its 66 books, its 1189 chapters and its 31,710 verses for only one of those thousand errors which the sciences and moderns committed when they speak of the heavens or of the earth—of their revolutions, of their elements;—search, but you will find none —From the German of Gaussen.

Indigestible.—The invariable result of "getting *high*," is to get into difficulty; and it is truly melancholy for us to state, that our old and respectable friend, the Father of Waters, has, at last, *got into the Cane-Sucre when he ought to be in bed!* Ex. Paper.

CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

Dr. Channing, in one of his lectures, on the elevation of the laboring classes, made the following remarks:

It is objected, that the distinction of rank is essential to social order, and that this will be swept away by calling forth energy of thought in all men. The objection, indeed, though exceedingly insisted on in low circles, is nearly dead and buried but still enough of it lingers amongst us to deserve consideration. I reply, then, that it is a libel on social order to suppose that it requires for its support the reduction of the multitude of human beings to ignorance and servility; and that it is a libel on the Creator to suppose that he requires, as the foundation of communities, the systematic degradation of the majority of his intelligent offspring. The supposition is false practically unreasonable, too monstrous, to require laborious refutation. But I am not content with this answer. I go deeper and say other purposes. A great variety of pursuits and employments are indeed to be desired. Men ought to have their diversities, for the full play of powers in every useful and lawful way. I do not prefer a monotonous world. We see far too much monotony now. The sameness of fashion, of objects of pursuit, of modes of enjoyment, of the free expansion of man's powers. Let us have the greatest diversity of occupations. But this implies not inequality that there is a need of splitting society up into caste or ranks which, in each, number should arrogate superiority, and stand apart from the rest of men as a privileged race. But there exist at different departments of life, and men recognize them freely, by relations, and honor one another. Undoubtedly, men will prefer or friends to pursuits requiring more skill and in which they may aspirate most. But this leads to form a rank or caste. For example, the intellect will seek out the intelligent, the pious those who revere piety, and God. But suppose the intellectual and the religious to cut themselves off by means of a hereditary distinction, from the rest of society, to form a class of their own, to in fact administer into their own hands a portion of inferior knowledge and virtue, and to diminish as far as possible the occasions of intercourse with it, we would not society rive up as one man, against such arrogant exclusiveness? And if intelligence and piety may not be the foundation of a caste, on what ground shall they claim to have a distinction, wealth or superior costume, or manners, or occupation be only distinctions which should be recognized as those of the total, of strong principle, and of incorruptible integrity, of ease, fulness, of cultivated intellect, of liberality in seeking truth, of wisdom in proportion as he love these claims, would be honored and reverenced everywhere. I would not have such men honour cowardly, it mostly do mind, but I would be equally glad to see the most splendid mansions, and the most brilliant meetings. A man in worthy raiment, of perfect taste, because of the costume, and the show of the mind's power. He was not made to live down beneath his feet. What an insult to humanity, in the present deference to, and splendid appeals to, gold! A common house, and common, and needless, and costly furniture, is a reproach and a sin to a man. Every good man should protest against a caste founded on wealth, because it insults the mind and abuses the world, and because it excludes the mind above the mind, the mind of above the spiritual, because it appropriates those advantages of contemptible pride, superficial and unworthy distinction, which are the ill will. Can this be needful to social order?"

COMMON LAW.

Punch, among other hits to lawyers, has these:

Why are first fruits?

Rhubarb and little green gooseberries.

How are seamen impressed?

By the cat-o-nine tails, or one of Father Matthew's sermons.

What is a clerical error?

Preaching a sermon three hours long.

When is it necessary to commence a new suit?

When the other has become too ventilating or too sooty

THE SUCKER.

POLITICAL.

Vol. 6 No. 2 Whole No. 275.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Much attention appears to be drawn at the pre sent time to the political character of our next Legislature—and it is claimed by all true Friends of Democracy, that the future character and prosperity of the State depend on the result. If the party who have had the power, (control) since parties last ten years, should be re-elected in a majority in each of the branches, it is claimed that the Democratic party will be found to be corrupt and unworthy of confidence—that corruption and mismanagement had been sought, and by many men and degrees had crept into the Legislature. To change them, and take them out and introduce those who had character for honesty and who had the confidence of the world, and who had ability as well as honesty—who will not be misled by any of their gross sophistries—expose their corruptions—adopt means for remedying the evils—and prevent the recurrences for the future. Such is the call of the entire people of the Commonwealth. We are on the eve of a Presidential election—it result in no longer doubtful. Harrison, Clay, if he lives, will be elected, and I am one of those who believe that he will be elected still, in a great measure, restore the United States to its former prosperity. Hitherto they may not rule by him. Whether or not will make but little difference in this State election, but that our August elections for members of the Legislature, should result in changing the Legislature to a party or, is essential to our honor, may, I might say, interest in every thing that has future prosperity, and this is admitted by a large portion of the people, who are not politicians, and who look to the interests of the State to be more strictly important. But it is said by many, and doubted by others, that this cannot be done, and we are asked to look at the last Legislature, which was on the balancing party majority, and why can that majority not become? To prove it easy, it will be to show if the Whigs unite their duty, as I was proposing to show, and then if they fail (from lack of exertion and patriotism), let them blame none but themselves. And now for my facts—some figures first and then we will said, that Figures don't lie. In 1836, the Locofoco party was polled in Illinois, over-given, and out of 49,033 given for Presidential elections, Van Buren received 27,870 majority of only 1,939 votes a change of 20,000 votes at this time, would have given the State to Harrison. Then followed the death of Harrison and the treachery of John Tyler, by which entire three-quarters of the Whig party (they had been deceived and were differentiated every where), and the loss in 1842 and '3, carried all before them—Locofocoism succeeded by one a struggle. In Illinois, in 1842, came on the election for Governor and members of the Legislature, the same appathy prevailed as in other States; the Whigs could not be aroused to the Tree Fund was, with *the help of the Locofocos*, elected Governor by about 6000 majority, and with the large majority of the same political stamp. Locofocoism in this State as in all the State was rapidly increasing, yet there were 10,000 more votes polled at the Presidential election in 1840, than at the gubernatorial election in 1842. And *what* does Ford's majority was so large, yet there would but 56 more votes than were given to Gen. Harrison—thereby clearly demonstrating that although the Mormon vote which had been given to Harrison in 1840, was given in 1842 to solid columns for Gov. Ford. Yet Whigs could have carried the election, if they had turned out as they did in 1840, and as they will in 1844 Bates to be Legislature, they can and can about most conclusively, that the Whigs, even with the same votes polled, could have carried the House of Representatives, had they not have been divided and split up on local and minor questions. In 1842, gentlemen in the counties of Jones, Macon, Whig, 31—*Locofocos*, 81; and will my readers credit it? Yet nevertheless it is true that there were in the House, 86 members of the dominant party, who, through division and misunderstandings in the ranks of the Whigs—and locofocoism from Whig counties, and that there may be no carrying of that fatal error, to give the counties, the members from each and the vote of the Presidential election in 1840:

	1842	1840.
Names of Jones members rep-	Hon. V. B.	
resenting whig counties.		
Morgan	1575	1793
Adams,	1667	2,38
Pike,	1449	1933
Calhoun,	573	683
Coles,	1048	
Vermilion,	1191	1677
Edgar,	1091	1507
Pope and Hardin	511	600
Clark,	776	1000
Whiteside,	1176	1515
Wabash,	1	1
Lawrence Mercer & Henderson	2	765
Champaign,	564	1111
Logan, M'Lean,	1	1
Tazewell, Peoria & Knox,	1548	1941
Macon, Stark & Putnam,	1483	1805
	19	17,698
		19,051

Majority for Harrison, 2901

Here, then it will be seen, that there are 24 members of the locofoco party, representing counties, in every one of which gave Whig majorities in 1840, which majorities if they had voted and in the aggregate, giving a Whig majority of 2,590. One may see doubted and the vote will have been a full one, and there had been no couple and other divisions in our ranks—but that the result in 1842 would at least have been as favorable to the Whigs as it was, we could have been the state of parties in the counties, there could have been 63 Whigs to 43 Locos, and the result, will be the result this year, if the Whigs do their duty. The figures above shows, that to the Whig county electing three 20 majorities—Representatives in 1840, a majority in Harrison of 3870; in 1842, for Governor 1849, and a loss, on neither on the Whig side then in 1840, by at least *seven thousand votes*, yet the majority was only 1939, and under for Governor a majority to Joseph Duncan, for Governor, of 1677 votes. Even though the result of the Congressional election last year, under the operation of the Gerrymander system, was a large general majority of the Whigs, was not fully represented in those counties, (with the exception of Wabash, Pope, Hardin and Wabash, in which there were 1849, and a vote for Governor 1,939 votes majority for the Whigs. That it will be seen, we can carry the Legislature, if we will determine to do so, and that 76% will say, can that majority be overcome? If I take time, you will hear again from me. PHANTOM.

British Gold and Foreign Counsels.

—We cut the following article from an exchange paper dated February 1st:

"*Free Trade.*—Baptist Gouh—Mr. Baptist Gouh, of Manchester, that a subscription was recently opened in England to raise funds to circulate Free Trade tracts and lectures in this country. About $40,000 were subscribed for this purpose. These tracts are to be printed in New York, for circulation in the United States."

Mr. Gouh connected with the above existing consummation it may be as well to couple another fact, which would seem to be, at first sight, a mere matter of private interest. It is stated that a short time since Mr. Gouh visited the United States on the transpiring of the above statement, a flood of tracts were issued from the office of the New York Publius, upon the identical subject of Free Trade, for the circumvention of which the $440,000 had been collected in England. We leave the reader to put two and two together, and to find out some for himself how far it is probable that the Locofoco editor has been paid in British Gold for the circulation of his tracts.—[Whig Stand.

SHOEMAKERS.

The present tariff on cheap French boots is 4 per cent. The Free Trade bill proposes to reduce the duty to 20 per cent. This reduction will enable the importer to bring in a large quantity of foreign boots and shoes. The American boot and shoemaker, having just as much to pay for his stock will be obliged, to enable him to compete with the cheap labor of foreign work, *to reduce the wages of his workmen.* Here's news for the shoe pinchers."

Can the journeymen hear the reasoning and not be convinced by it? Would it be right to please the free traders, to bring down upon their heads the soup-fed Frenchman? The Paris Journeyman shoemakers gets about twenty-eight cents a day—here they are pay our like by?

If there is a statement of the difference between the Whig and the proposed Locofoco tariff. It ought to be read by each of the 100,000 Journeymen shoemakers in the Union:

Boots and Boutees, (present tariff.)	4,20 per ct.
" (proposed Tariff.)	20 per ct.
Cost of French boots	$2,00
Whig Tariff duty, (present)	1,20
Price to import	$3,20
Cost of French Boots	$2,00
Locofoco Tariff (Sperseded?)	20
Cost to import	$2,60
Difference in favor of the " American journeyman	60

—[*Springfield Republic.*

The Ottawa Free Trader—by the way one of the most respectable locofoco papers in the State—seems to be in some doubt as to the meaning of the following sentence, as referring to our attempt to show the position of the Whig party:

"A Sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation."

This is *Mr. Clay's* own language, and we will enlighten the Free Trader, as to the meaning of the sentence, according to our interpretation of it, in a very few brief words. "A Sound National Currency," means a currency which will not be continually fluctuating, rising and falling, or rising and settling of the sun—like unto the thousand *floating* shops which infest the country under the Jackson and Van Buren rule—which is not a firm and sure basis of speculation which will be of as equal value in the wilds of the Arkansaw, as on the rocks of Florida. "Regulated by the will and authority of the Nation," means exactly this, and nothing more, and that this currency shall be such as only be created, but "regulated" by the people of the United States, through their representatives in congress—and as Andrew Jackson is not plain enough—the sentence means, that Mr. Clay stands ready to give to the United States Bank, something on the plan of the old one, with such modifications and improvements as the experience of the past may suggest. For our part, we would as soon be better—than to depend upon the "specie circular" and the "specie system," recommended to the people by the political friends of the Free Trader, and a hundred times more curse of as much loss, ruin and embarrassment to the business men of the country. We never had any disguise with the Locofocos, and we do not believe the Whigs of the West generally have. If Mr. Clay is elected—which we think is a reasonable probability as the Free Trader must grant—the locofoco party may be assured, that among the first measures recommended by the new Executive will be a bank of the United States, subject to the "will and authority" of the Representatives of the "nation," which shall furnish a "Sound National Currency," as well as a safe, sound and convenient circulating medium for the people of all and every section of our wide spread country.—Are you satisfied?—[Quincy Whig.

From the Alton Telegraph.

THE FLOOD, AND THE SEASON.

Friday, July 5.—The Mississippi continues to exceed every thing we already know in all the time or three days it has been rising, and is beginning to assume its usual appearance, and merchants and others are making sensible calculations on the subsiding of the next. Weather fair, sultry very warm.

Saturday, July 6.—The same as yesterday. Boating on second-street wholly discontinued, and several stores flooded.

Sunday, July 7.—But little change since yesterday, the fall of the river very trifling.

Monday, July 8.—The Mississippi at a stand, and still much higher that it has been at any time for seven at years past until the present unprecedented rise, when it was one gether about 61 feet.

Tuesday, July 9.—Little or no change perceptible since yesterday. The weather continued fine and warm and favorable for the wheat harvest —which is nearly completed in this part of the State—until about 4 in the afternoon, when a pretty severe storm of rain, lightning, and thunder, visited us, and lasted half an hour, after which it began to clear away again commenced receding slowly last night, and fell nearly an inch, and the weather is still fair and very warm.

Thursday, July 11.—The Mississippi still continues to fall slowly, and has receded altogether a little upwards of an inch.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

The flood at the South—We learn by passengers on the Alton Packet, that the flood reaches as far down as Memphis and Arkansas Point—many houses and cabins floating down in the night, according to situation, without any obstruction to the Point on the river, and the like glimpses to put in need in some places for the health time this season.

On the high lands in the vicinity of Memphis, but from the late hot weather the plan has time to avoid the effects of the sickening. Our receipts are all low.

The Alton Packet of the 5th says:

The rain continues every day, and the planters, of course, are much alarmed. The bayou Lafourche is still very high. The Levee is every where in a safe state, and there is no danger to any part of the bayou. We noticed a large part the upper portion of the bayou, and the damage done to the crops—the neighborhood is still immense. The Lafourche is inundated in every part of the bayou, and the planters are much alarmed to see the water rise so rapidly. Some assured it enough to wash off the whole crop. Many have begun from running over the country.

EASTERN HARRON BILL.—We cannot conceive of any thing more contemptible than the conduct of those Whig members of the Legislature who at appropriations for Western rivers and harbors, and support and encourage Tyler in his despotic veto of a similar bill, for the benefit of Eastern rivers. The Mississippi should stand on the same footing as our other great and national ways. It is just as constitutional and proper to improve the ship navigation of James River, Potomac, Delaware or Hudson, as to improve the navigation of the Ohio or the Mississippi or Ohio. There is just as much power in Congress to make an Atlantic break water as a Western levee. Let the Whigs pass an act that vetoes the one and sustains the others in liberal, unjust, and inconsistent. We are glad of the passage of the Western bill, and will cordially condemn the foul injustice that was done to other portions of the Union. If any Whig objects to please the strait-jacket strict constructionists by veto, and bribe the imprincipled portion of the Western men by the Western bonus bill, he will find the freemen of the West will despise such double dealing. The people of the West desire to obtain fair appropriations for their rivers, and will be just and liberal to all other portions of the Union.—[New Era.

HEAR HOW ONE LOCOFOCO PAPER REVIEWS ANOTHER.—The Shawneetown Gazette, Mr. M'Clernand's own paper, and worthy of its sire and by the way, then his some of its own friends in a very severe style:

"Not a bankrupt who availed himself of the provisions of the 'relief' expunger" can be found in this county but is a warm supporter of all. That they are rewarded with for enabling them to escape the payment of their honest debts.

The Ottawa Free Trader retorts upon Mr. McClernand's *man* in this style:

"Although we yield to none for opportunities to the late bankrupt law, we utterly eschew such things as the above, we care not where they come from. Does, have neither truth nor decency for an apology. We know no honest man as ever lived that availed themselves of the provisions of the bankrupt law, and some of them are good democrats, at that, and so, too, Mr. Clay as strong as the editors of the Gazette dare to."

A GOOD NOTE.

An incident occurred to-day in the House at prayer; how much to be lamented at the outset—as the Whigs are in power—the Presidential nominations cannot bear reading, and their opponents cannot be found. Gen. Cass's name is in full use under consideration appropriation bill. Mr. Lewis, of Jefferson county, moved to strike out the name of Cass, and insert that of Van Buren. Mr. Lewis's motion was lost by a majority of about 50. The Yeas and Nays were called for, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Bandy, Barnett, Bell, Bennett, Bond, Bowman, Brown, Bryant, Bryan, Bushnell, Carlin, Carpenter, Carter, Chapman, Chittenden, Clark, Cloud, Cowan, Crain, Crawford, Cunningham, Davis, Dawson, Dement, Dunlap, Edwards, Ellis, Fithian, Fletcher, Gillespie, Gray, Grimsley, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Harrison, Hawkins, Hayes, Hemingway, Hill, Hoblit, Hodge, Hunter, Jones, Kinney, Lamb, Lawrence, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Lowe, Lyon, Mahan, Marshall, Matheny, Mayo, McClure, McGaughey, Miller, Mills, Moore, Morrison, Mulkey, Nelson, Nicholson, Nixon, Osborn, Parker, Pearce, Pinckney, Pinkerton, Pitcher, Pratt, Prickett, Ralston, Reed, Rhodes, Robbins, Robinson, Rutherford, Sawyer, Scott, Shaw, Shumway, Smith, Snyder, Stapp, Stevens, Stewart, Stone, Strode, Swan, Tate, Thomas, Thompson, Tinsley, Trapp, Turney, Vance, Vandeveer, Wait, Walker, Wallace, Warren, Wells, Whitney, Wilcox, Wilson, Wood, Worthington, Young, Zeigler—100.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Bailey, Bandy, Barnett, Bell, Bennett, Bond, Bowman, Brown, Bryant, Bryan, Bushnell, Carlin, Carpenter, Carter, Chapman, Chittenden, Clark, Cloud, Cowan, Crain, Crawford, Cunningham, Davis, Dawson, Dement, Dunlap, Edwards, Ellis, Fithian, Fletcher, Gillespie, Gray, Grimsley, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Harrison, Hawkins, Hayes, Hemingway, Hill, Hoblit, Hodge, Hunter, Jones, Kinney, Lamb, Lawrence, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Lowe, Lyon, Mahan, Marshall, Matheny, Mayo, McClure, McGaughey, Miller, Mills, Moore, Morrison, Mulkey, Nelson, Nicholson, Nixon, Osborn, Parker, Pearce, Pinckney, Pinkerton, Pitcher, Pratt, Prickett, Ralston, Reed, Rhodes, Robbins, Robinson, Rutherford, Sawyer, Scott, Shaw, Shumway, Smith, Snyder, Stapp, Stevens, Stewart, Stone, Strode, Swan, Tate, Thomas, Thompson, Tinsley, Trapp, Turney, Vance, Vandeveer, Wait, Walker, Wallace, Warren, Wells, Whitney, Wilcox, Wilson, Wood, Worthington, Young, Zeigler—100.

GOOD NEWS WHERE.

The following is the first specimen of the manner in which Whig arguments and facts are met by the locofocos, at work in the West:

Too Harrisonian.—says Mr. Graves in his speech in the county house the other day, "is too much a fact, and he never been defeated—and never will be—and if deny it, I will prove it."

Mr. Pitcher.—You deny it do you Mr. Pitcher?

Mr. Graves.—Yes! I deny it!

Mr. Pitcher.—*Where do you deny.*

Mr. Pitcher.—What you sure go, Mr. Graves?

Mr. Graves.—*And what was the reason?*

The poet found about this time that he had put in his dental too soon.—Mr. Graves left the House in a fit of statement. The way the crowd cheered Mr. Graves for time complaint of Gen. Fullerton's speech, ought to have to be a caution to him to know what he is going to do, and not be valuable, or his declarations of denial.—[Sangamo Journal.

CAUSE FOR A DIVORCE.—Will, with a delay perusal of the law, find rude to see about the evidence of himself, on which just and found the cause of divorce.

Wifey, my dear, will you pass the sugar?

Husband, Thirdly, that it be then me to pardon another. Justice is a common, matter gender, equally such but husband's conduct, yet it is governed by the same bench as husband.

SAD.—Six children were killed in Williamsburgh, L. I. last week by the caving of a high bank of earth.

THE COURIER & RECORD.
Wednesday Morning, July 19, 1843.

For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice President
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Governor,
D. M. WOODSON,
Of Greene.
For the Legislature,
MCKINLEY W. GILMORE,
ALEXANDER D. MARSH.

For Sheriff,
P. D. BROWN.

For County Commissioner,
NOAH PARTY CRAWHOUSE.

For Coroner,
CALVIN H. WOODWARD.

The city of New Orleans on the first is to be as much free, has resolved not to celebrate the whig cause as the whigs of Boston would have anticipated. It was unanimously resolved from the reasons assigned by Gen Gelpcat at the last meeting, that the whigs of New Orleans at the last meeting, although they had not done so in the two districts where the whigs had candidates for congress, they were elected. In the other two Lous Feves were elected without opposition. In each, the whigs elected seven out of ten members of the legislature, and of seven to nine seats in the convention, they had nineteen. The whig papers of the place treat this result as a triumph, and a pledge of victory in the general election of November election, a majority of at least eight hundred.

We were immediately detained from the office by the loss of a horse of the 4th inst. struggle, and could therefore give no early account of it; but we had, from the best sources now before us, collected, would have felt interest enough in the schools to have drawn up a brief account of their meeting at Griggsville on the fourth, and their celebration of the anniversary, so dear to every American ; but we are disappointed in our hope to receive some notice of it, previous to our last publication ; but even now it is not too late to notice it, and we hope some of the whig readers will be induced to send us a account of a celebration of the day, by citizens whom every citizen of this free and happy country, should feel he most sacred of a celebration of the day, by citizens whom every citizen of this free and happy country, should feel he most sacred ; in our neighboring towns as the nursing mothers, supporters and defenders of our institutions which have given to our country the busy scenes of active life shall have poured away and given place to those little fresh rivulets (who, God bless them, youngsters) who participated in the celebration of that day.

Considerable time having elapsed without any news of the whereabouts, and progress of his journey, of Mr. Clay, our committee to China ; some apprehensions for his safety had been expressed in many of the newspapers, but we have now all dispelled by authentic information, that he has safely arrived in China, with Mr. Fletcher Webster the Secretary, and that he was received with demonstrations of great respect. By the arrival of Boston 20th Feb last, in the U. S. Frigate Brandywine.

The Hon. George M. Dallas Senator in Congress from South Carolina, for resigned his seat for the purpose of attending as a candidate for the State legislature ; and Mr. Parkenes also said to be a candidate. They are accused of entertaining the design of vacating their seat, for a dissolution of the Union.

The latest intelligence from Nauvoo seems to indicate, that there may be some trouble for the convention to the office of Peoplet

President [illegible] took unto himself a wife, (Miss Julia Gardiner, eldest daughter of the late David Gardiner,) and all the unfortunate individuals who are lost his life by the explosion of the Big Gun on board the Princeton, on the 28th ult. at New York, and with his bride, who is said to be very beautiful and highly accomplished, reached Washington the next morning.

The Missouri Republican, cautions the public to beware of counterfeit five dollar bills on the State Bank of Indiana. They are described as "letter A, vaguely lettered and payable at Indianapolis and Madison engraving & paper coarse and defective, filling up and signatures well executed, and calculated to deceive the best judges."

Cash loan, Esther Mathew to our parents, during the present year, has been expected until lately ; it is now ascertained, by a letter from himself to the Rev. Mr. Kellogg of this State, that he desires his visit till another year.

More than fifteen thousand bales of cotton were cleared from New Orleans in one day, the 30th May last.

Four young ladies, daughters of a Mr. Horner at Lebanon, Ohio, were instantly killed by lightning lately ; Mr Horner and his wife both being injured at the same time.

It is estimated that five hundred tons of anthracite coal are consumed daily by the North River Steam boats ; some of which, like Troy and Empire, for instance, consume thirty or forty tons on every each trip from New York to Albany and back.

For the benefit of such of our readers as have young trouble from Mosquitoes we mention a remedy which we have very lately seen. Burn a little brown sugar on a shovel or an heated coal, and the smoke it is said will drive out of the room, every intruder for that night.

For the Sucker.

Pleasant Grove July 13, '43.

The Pleasant Grove Club, pursuant to adjournment, met on Saturday 15th inst. at the Pleasant Grove School House. The house was called to order by the President and the Secretary was called upon to read the Constitution. We are happy to say our list is still increasing, and we intend to have a *fast long list* before December.

Dr. Thomas Worthington was then called upon when he responded to the call in a beautiful address; he spoke about 14 hour, he spoke first of Henry Clay as a Statesman and his claims on the American people, he spoke of the Tariff and Bank question and proved it false and groundless. Mr. W. then reviewed the subject of the Tariff, and spoke a few minutes on the absurdity of the free trade system. Mr. W. also gave the experience a passing notice, after which he spoke of the Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and showed that Illinois should never oppose such a law.

Resolved, That the Club return their thanks to Dr. Worthington, for his able and timely address, and request him to address the club at its next meeting.

On motion it was

Resolved, That we adjourn until Saturday the 3rd of August at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited.

FRANKLIN KINMAN, *Pres't.*
J. E. CORBEY, *Sec't.*

ENIGMA.

I F F
I I E E R

Among these letters rightly here,
And straightway will the name appear,
Astonished, sometimes!

Of him whomight have been ordained,
Respected, honored, and revered
Had he been what he seemed.

(Selected.

Answer next week.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That Henry Clay in his late letter on the annexation of Texas says:

"If any European nation maintains any ambitious design upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in any way subjugating her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the United States, to oppose such design by the most firm and determined resistance, *to the utmost extremity of any hazard* ING TO ARMS."

Mr. Lacroix's lender tells you "Great Britain wants Texas" read that to him.

DEMOCRATIC
TICKET FOR AUGUST 1843.

For Congress,
S. A. DOUGLASS,
For Representatives,
WILLIAM BLAIR,
DENTER WHEELOCK,
ALEXANDER STARNE.
For Sheriff,
EPHRAIM CANNON.
For Coroner,
JAMES BROWN.
For County Commissioner,
DR. JAS. BLACKERBY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 29 day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. at the late residence of Pitfield, the north west quarter of section twenty six south east quarter of section No twenty three south west quarter of the 4th principal meridian, as a credit of one year with approved security at a per cent interest, per annum.

R. R. GREEN, Adm'r.
of the estate of H. F. Bond.
July 19th 1843—3t

LOOK HERE EVERY BODY!!!

GEO. W. JOHNSON,

At the Red Store Griggsville, Illinois,

Offer for sale for CASH or PRODUCE,

A very extensive assortment of

WEST INDIA and DRY GOODS.

Also every article usually found in a Variety Store. The stock consists of such articles as follows viz:

Rio and Java Coffee.
New Orleans and Loaf Sugar,
Imperial, Gunpowder & young Hyson Teas.
Spices,
Ginger Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of Iron and Hollow Ware,

Nails, and Dye Stuffs, Queensware, and

WINDOW GLASS,

&c. &c. &c.

I respectfully solicit a call and Purchasers will call and EXAMINE my STOCK as I shall sell cheap for CASH or Short Credit.

GEO. W. JOHNSON.
Griggsville, July 19, 1843.

Attachment Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to David Crawford that on the 4th day of JULY AUGUST have been issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pike County, Illinois, against his estate in the sum of one hundred dollars, in favor of Wm. Lee D. Ewing, and returnable to the next term of said Court. Wm. Wallace, which writ of attachment was made returnable to the first term of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Pittsfield in said county, on the first Monday of September A. D. 1843, which attachment was sworn to by Wm. Lee D. Ewing, plaintiff in said writ, Illinois, Jerred upon certain property belonging to said defendant, and which said property was levied upon within the limits limited for his appearance in such case to answer said writ entered and the cause ordered, will be held.

G. M. HACCH, clerk
By Jas. Allen, D.

Wm. A. L. Gridley, att. for Pl'ff
July 12, 1843.—

Administrator's Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that at the next term of the Probate Court of Pike County, to be holden at the court house in Pittsfield on the 1st Monday in September A. D. 1843 the Court House in said city, the undersigned will present to said court by petition for authority to sell a certain tract of land belonging to the estate of Ethelred Bennett, situated in said county of Pike and State of Illinois, to wit: the south west quarter of the south east quarter of section ten, township one south of range three west and those west of the south quarter of section, thirty acres to be sold on a credit of one year with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and those cause if any there may why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

SARAH W. BLANKENSHIP, Adm'r.
ARCHIE PERRY, Att'y.
July 12, 1843.—

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Pittsfield Illinois, July 1st 1843.

Jonathan Hanney	Lewis Hanney
Jonathan Hanney Sen	Long Abner B
Hanney G. Jr	Mayo Wm
Hanney G. S.	Meyer Daniel
Haynes Elbert A. Mitchell John or Pulaire	Mitchell Wm
Haynes Randolph	Mollaway Alexander
Hedden Wm	Nelson Wm
Hales D.	Osborn Orlando C.
Hales Jeremiah	Pinkney Edward
Conley Elizabeth 2	Roberts Tho P.
Crowder Daniel A.	Rice Wm
Davis Benjamin	Riggs Robert
Dunaway Daniel	Rowland Wm
Dunaway Sylvanus	Porter Nicholas L.
Terry Elbert	Sanders Wm D.
Edwards Reynolds	Brown Jerrie
Faulkner John	Sanders Jeremiah C.
Gale Jesse	Sanders John
Gale Arnold	Sanders Wm
Green Wm	Stafford Jesse
Healy Curtis	Stauffer Robert B.
Hamilton A.	Slater William
Hall Green	Sidney James M.
Hall William	Tarlton William
Holmes Joseph T.	Thomas James
Hall Wm	Terry Luther
Hall Thomas L.	Thompson Wm
Hall Thomas Jr	Vanderpool Wm
Hall Thomas Sen	Webster P. Jr. 2
Mosher John	Zuberbuhler
Ingler John	

DANIEL B. BUSH, P. M.
July 5, 1843.

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE

MAGNET.

THIRD VOLUME,

DEVOTED TO THE EXTENSION OF

SPIRITUALISTIC SCIENCE

—AND—

SPIRITUAL INTERCOURSE.

Spiritualism, or Psychology, (or Physiology and Phrenology,) or Pneumapathy, (or the Science of Psychometry,) to the mental faculties;—Psychometry, (or the Science of Spirit Intercourse,) Physiology and Neurology.

TO BE EDITED BY

H. FORSYTH,

HUMOPHAGIST, (the cure of Disease by Vitality) and

MAGNETISM,

THE MAGNET

Will be issued monthly, in

BOSTON, MASS.,

Where all letters and payments should be sent free the editor. Payments to be made invariably in advance, *free of postage*. To Single Subscribers, $1.50. Five copies, $5.00 in one address, $5.00

LA ROY SUNDERLAND,
Boston, April 20, 1843.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Cherokee Advocate.

THE CHEROKEE NATION, processes.
WILLIAM P. ROSS, Editor.

THERE will be issued at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, about the middle of August next the first number of a weekly newspaper to be called the CHEROKEE ADVOCATE.

The object of the Council of the Nation in providing for the publication of the Cherokee Advocate, is the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the Cherokee people. It will be devoted to the diffusion of such knowledge as the rights recognized as belonging to them by the Treaties lately made with different times with the United States, and of such matters of interest as are calculated to enlighten their people and heighten their prosperity, and elevate their character as a civilized community.

In commencing and sustaining a public journal in the Nation, the Editor anticipates very much upon the kind feelings, liberality and patronage of the citizens of the United States. Among them are several there are with whom I have a desire that the Indians should be acquainted with upon just and liberal principles, a lively sympathy in their advancement and prosperity, and a deep interest in their character, condition and destiny. Among these are the Christian public, especially those of their conditions, opinions, and claims, has been to them a fountain of many wrongs a fountain from which they have been forced to drink many bitter draughts.

From this cause, measures of policy in the Government of the United States have been adopted, and practices pursued, prejudicial to their peace and prosperity, have been sanctioned, and have been carried into accomplishment, with a regular perfunctory, by those from whom they have a right to expect and claim protection. It will therefore, be the aim of those having charge of the Cherokee Advocate, to enlighten public sentiment, as far as possible, as to the feelings, wishes and just and legitimate claims of the Cherokees.

It will be addressed to the citizens of the United States for their friendly aid in the general intelligence, and to the Cherokees, for all their real brethren.

The Cherokees are addressed to the citizens of the United States for their friendly aid in the general intelligence, and to the Cherokees, for all their real brethren.

The Indians,

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
S. Lisle Smith, of Chicago.
Abraham Jonker, of Springfield.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
Dis. 1, Jos. Gallentine, *Edwardsville*.
2, Edwin B. Webb, *Canton*.
3, Eli or E. Lindley, *Charleston*.
4, J. J. Brown, *Danville*.
5, Archibald Williams, *Ottawa*.
6, M. P. Scott, *Stephenson Co.*
7, Wm. Brown, *Jacksonville*.

The Star of Bethlehem.

When morn hath left us the nightly plain,
The glittering host, bested the sky,
One star, alone, of all the train,
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.
Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks,
From every host, from every gem;
But one alone the Saviour speaks,
It is the Star of Bethlehem.

Once on the raging seas I rode,
The storm was loud, the night was dark,
The ocean yawned and rudely blow'd
The wind that toss'd my thundering bark
Deep down below me yawned the flood,
In black amazed, I raised the tide to storm;
When suddenly a star arose,
It was the Star of Bethlehem.

It was my guide, my light, my all,
It bade my storm beat-heaving cease;
And through the wide tempestuous dark
It led me to the port of peace.
Now safely moor'd—my perils o'er,
I'll sing, first in night's diadem,
For ever and forevermore,
The Star—the Star of Bethlehem.

THE ARSENAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

TO MUSTY A. CONSCRIPTUM.

Certainly, if all rule know, that is the next thing to be the shape of bullet, but in the possession of the world from earliest time. Gentlemen and peace disturbers and not pulled up with numerous and sufficient to the Arsenal there are spinning, than his fellow-citizens the whole world long ago (peculiar the case of two little sullen words) should have lived in most loyal tranquility, and have met together at noon and midnight to laugh at each other's discontent.—Junius.

Thirty the Arsenal.—From fear is calling,
Like a beggar, one the home-bird artist;
Dread from their actual cages to outside pulling
Outside the village with strange shame.

All which a cruel and dire, he would it denied,
Whatthe flesh laugh, the mind, the spirit, they,
What will stand and not shall fall,
Will mingle with their air fellow-beasts!

There was many to be suitable force chosen,
The form of agony, the replica groans,
Yet, in their the sign that have gone before us,
Is known yet common recall was one.

On his and hastened rings the Saxon hammer,
Through Charles fanciful under the Normans's song;
And loud until the natural silence,
Over distant deserts sounds the Astor gong.

I hear the Providence, who from his palace
Of the sun at his halls, left with dreadful pain,
And Asher prints upon their hearts
Bad the children's commands of deepest sin.

The tumult of each so dire and burning village!
Oh the dead, that every grave for mercy disdain!
The sad tears speak to the cruel as pale!
The mail of fiction in belligerent fashion!

The horrible shell, the gateway wrecks of murder,
The rattling musketry, the clashing blade;
And cry and moan, in forms of Hun or,
The clamour of the commander.

Lo! oh, now, with such discordant notes,
With such sorrow of the dissonant tones,
From the one Nature's voice and kindly reason
And I paint the celebrated Arsenal!

Woe half the poets that fills the world with sorrow
For
Were half the wealth, bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redress the human need from straw,
There were no need of arsenals and forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift a spear
Its hand against its brethren, or its friend
Would trace here to remain the curse of God!

Down the dark future, through long generations
The echoing sounds grow fainter when recast,
And now a sickly whisper, and now a groan,
Until it comes the voice of dying Peace!

Peace! and no longer from its heaven pursue
The blasted effort's prostrate vision sheds;
But be extinct as songs of the nineteenth
The lofty melodies of Love arise.

POLITICAL

The difference.—What strange changes circumstances and self-interest work in the opinions of public men. In 1837, Col. Polk opposed the Texan Mission proposed by President Adams, on the ground that there was a mission though it had no hostile design whatever, was a departure from the strict neutrality which should be observed by this government.

We then had commercial treaties with several of the South American States, with established diplomatic intercourse through Ministers on the footing of independent Nations, as we have now with Texas; and Col. Polk opposed the Mission, because *Santa Anna was at war with the revolted States or Colonies, which then sustained the same relation to her that Texas now bears to Mexico.*

But now, when some benefit, he hopes, may accrue to himself, he forgets the evil of "entangling alliances" and the "calamities of war," and rushes blindly on a wild, dangerous and hostile scheme for the "immediate" annexation of Texas. No law of neutrality, no treaty obligations no ounce of human life and treasury in an *unjust war*, can restrain the new-born ardor of this incendiary zealot—this "Texas negro-driver."—Columbia Observer.

Double Justice.—I a stranger came to take up the piety newspapers of this country, without any former knowledge of us, he would be apt to imbibe the notion that we are either the most just or the most unjust people on the face of the globe.

Almost every paper we writes a paragraph, occasionally, to claim "justice," for some great man, thereby implying that he is in danger of not getting his due service.

There are so many ways of doing justice, as there are newspapers, and while the Madisonian claims for John Tyler his right to an election over the heads of the people, as their Chief Magistrate, some of his political opponents insist upon it, that he ought to be elevated bodily, in a totally different manner. The globe calls loudly for justice to Van Buren, and the Whigs would very certain that he received justice at their hands in the Col. Johnson thinks it possible that he killed Tecumseh, and that it would be justice to the Democracy, to make a candidate of him, for any office—either that of president or vice-president, or any thing they can spare for him—he is entitled to it. The people of Texas, most of them, run away from this country to escape the laws, and Gen. C. Calhoun and some others think it would be but justice to bring them back again, by the process of annexation.

But in all our experience, we have never known any one, who is so likely to have justice done him, to his heart's content, as General Cass, and that, too, with his own help. He somehow or other, some years ago, tumbled into a reputation—how or in what manner no one can tell, but a reputation it is indeed and a very fair one. He evidently did not think it just, and very probably in that respect he knew best, and he has never since put his pen to paper, that it has not written something to do justice to himself by showing that he was not the man we took him for.

He went to France, and made himself ridiculous by meddling with what was none of his business.

He came home again, and made himself still more ridiculous, by his insufferable vanity, in getting his correspondence with Mr. Webster before the public. He has now joined the flag of annexation, and expects to be made a candidate for the Presidency, by following at a humble distance in the footsteps of the living, but *vanished* Jackson !!

Let justice be done